

## MARSHALL REPEATS WARNING TO THE RICH

Says Reversion of Great Fortunes to the State Is Bound to Come.

### HUNGER ABROAD IN LAND

Men of Power Should Know What Rest of People Are Saying.

WASHINGTON, April 16. Vice-President Marshall declared today that "if the men of power and wealth consult their consciences in business, they will not have to worry so much about the law."

He has been deluged with criticism from rich men and women following his speech in New York last Saturday night, when he warned millionaires that if they were not careful they would find a proposition raised and carried that the State dispose of great fortunes. Mr. Marshall, however, stuck to his guns today and declared that the idea was not original with him, that it had been introduced by the attorneys of the country generally and that some such plan would eventually be adopted in this country.

"When I said in New York that Karl Marx and hunger were a longing for happiness were abroad in the land," said the Vice-President, "I was expressing not only my own opinion, but the opinion of others. From men of all classes I have heard expressions of disgust with present economic policies. Men are asking that the opportunities that once existed, now monopolized, shall be restored to them."

"In my speech in New York I said: 'The right to inherit and the right to devise are neither inherent nor constitutional, but on the contrary they are simply privileges given by the State to its citizens.'"

"I think it was the State Bar Association of Illinois which at one time recommended that a large part of estates revert to the State. I have never recommended such a thing, but I have simply pointed to it to show that the power to inherit and to devise are simply privileges given by the State to its citizens."

"Men of judgment have expressed to me the opinion that there is a vote to be taken on the proposition that all estates over \$100,000 revert to the State upon the death of the owner—the \$100,000 being exempt—it would be carried two to one."

"The present tariff monopoly is the chief cause of our unrest, and men are asking with concern whether there is any difference between the manufacturer who comes to the Government to ask for help in his business and the poor man who goes to the workhouse to get help."

"The people were told in the last campaign that trusts were a natural evolution and that the only way to deal with them was to regulate them. The people are tired of being told such things. What they want is the kind of opportunity that formerly existed in this country."

"One man in my State told me that he had \$100,000 and was about to set up in a business that was controlled largely by a trust and that he was warned not to proceed. He had figured out the amount that would be needed for his plant, how much his raw material would cost and what labor could be had. One of his own friends told him he had better not go on; the trust would drive him out of business."

"This is the kind of business against which the people are complaining. They are being told that there are just as many opportunities today as ever before; that there are any number of jobs ranging from \$10,000 to \$20,000 waiting for the capable man. It may be that a very able man might not want to earn \$20,000 working for the steel trust, however. He might prefer to start a little rolling mill of his own, so that he would be independent and his own master, even though he made but \$5,000 a year. It is such opportunities as these that many men are saying are denied to them."

"I might be able to earn \$25,000 in a big law firm, for instance, but would prefer earning \$5,000 working by myself. What would the lawyer say if conditions had worked out in the legal profession to the point where a lawyer would be denied the privilege of setting up in business for himself?"

"The question is being pressed why the Government should be expected to guarantee profits to the manufacturer when it does not guarantee the difference in the cost of food at home and abroad to the consumer, with an extra dollar for a rainy day. There was a time in England when children were being born not as British citizens, but as cogs in a machine, fed, as it were, to the mills and factories. It was a somewhat similar situation that produced Rousseau in France, and it was largely Rousseau's writings that brought about the revolution."

"Thomas Jefferson's philosophy was influenced largely by the writings of Rousseau. The one defect in Jefferson's doctrine was the omission of the religious phase of Rousseau's doctrine. He separated the Church and State, but one of our great deficiencies to-day is the fact that American parents are leaving education too much to the schools and are not educating their children to the laws of morality in the home."

"There is a growing feeling that many of our great financiers are making the restrictions of the law their touchstone of guidance instead of adhering more closely to the Golden Rule. There are many evils that cannot be reached by statute, and men are saying—and strong men, too—that if business men do not consult their consciences instead of their lawyers when they are thinking of driving a weaker competitor out of business the people will take the matter into their own hands and go to extremes to remedy the situation."

"I am an American. I would go down into the ditch to shake the hand of the poor man, but I would also be glad to shake the hand of the rich man. We are all brothers. But I believe that the men of power should know what the rest of the people are saying, and I repeat merely what has been said to me."

"The whole idea of vested interests can be summed up by the story of the young lawyer who appealed to Ben Butler to have him admitted to the bar. 'What are your qualifications?' asked Butler. 'I know all the statutes of the State of Massachusetts,' said the young man. 'Well, then,' said Butler, 'I'm afraid you won't do. The Massachusetts Legislature might repeal all you know in twenty-four hours.'"

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## SENATE LINES UP AGAINST SULZER

Passes Blauvelt Primary Bill, Ignoring Extra Session Threat.

### BIG FIGHT IS PROMISED

Brown Says Administration Is Corrupt and He Would Save Judiciary.

ALBANY, April 16.—Democratic leaders in the Legislature have determined to beat openly on the Senate and Assembly floor Gov. Sulzer's direct primary bill before final adjournment, and to kill it a second time in a special session if the Governor calls them back to consider a similar measure.

The Senate today ignored implied threats of Gov. Sulzer to call an extra session if a direct primary bill embodying a number of radical changes of his own in the elimination of party State conventions is not passed and instead passed the Blauvelt bill containing changes approved by the Democratic majority which are designed to perfect the present law and make the operation less costly up-State.

Efforts made by Republican Leader Elton R. Brown to amend the bill, and by Senator James Duhamel, Independent League, to have the bill recommitted, failed. The final vote was 31 to 15, even Senator Salant, Progressive, voting against the Democrats. It was a party vote otherwise.

Senator Brown "congratulated" the Democrats on the "expedient manner in which you disposed of this important business," and said: "I well understand what this bill is. It is a measure to do away with the old convention system, run by bosses in some cases, by substituting a different system a great deal easier handled by bosses, but nominally approved by the people."

The Blauvelt bill does away with the necessity of publishing primary enrollment lists; reduce from four to two the number of registration days in districts where personal registration is required, and reduces from four to two the number of members of boards of election; contains provisions for enrollment of Progressives; provides election machinery for the new county of The Bronx; reduces the size of the primary ballots, and requires the signatures of 5 per cent. of the voters of an election district for independent nominations.

Senator Griffin asked that the Senate delay action until Gov. Sulzer's bill had been introduced, and Senator Wagner said that The Bronx Senator was trying to hold up the Senate.

"I'm not endeavoring to delay action on this important measure," said Senator Griffin. "I'm simply trying to prevent a special session."

"I'm not concerned about a special session," was Senator Wagner's reply. "I am confident that no member of this body will be influenced by the coercion of any one in voting. And as for reports that the Governor is planning to call an extra session, I don't believe them. There will be a conference on Friday on Gov. Sulzer's bill in the Executive Chamber. The bill will be introduced next week."

In talking against the Democratic bill, Senator Brown severely arraigned the Democratic State administration. He said he would introduce a bill providing for a separate judicial ballot "to keep the judiciary from the fate which has already overtaken the executive and legislative departments."

"The administration is at a standstill," said Senator Brown. "The highway department is paralyzed at a time when in former years it has been at the height of its activity, and it has been so for months. The administration reeks in corruption. The Governor says so. He has been powerless to help it. I do not know why he is so powerless, but he cannot do anything but talk."

"If these evils continue we shall have commission government in this State by the abolition of the Legislature. I would like to make one supreme effort to save the judiciary from the wreck."

## BATTLE AT ALBANY ON SUNDAY OPENING

Senate Committee Hearing Shows Tendency Toward a Referendum.

### BILL MAY PASS THEN

Ministers Threaten to Wage a Campaign for Local Option.

ALBANY, April 16.—The three bills recommended by the Wagner New York city police legislative investigating committee were considered by the Senate Committee on Legislation tonight. This was the only hearing to be held upon the measures, as Senator Wagner expects they will be reported to the Senate within a day or so.

One of these bills introduced by Senator Wagner establishes a department of public welfare to be in charge of a board of seven members to be appointed by Mayor Gaynor and to have control of houses of ill fame and gambling.

Senator Voite of Brooklyn introduced the other two bills. One permits saloons to be open in New York city on Sundays between 1 P. M. and 11 P. M. If the Board of Aldermen so provide by ordinance, approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Mayor. The other bill authorizes the New York city Board of Aldermen to enact ordinances regulating the organization and control of the police force, these ordinances also to be approved by the Board of Estimate and the Mayor.

Senator Wagner expects his welfare commission bill and the police control bill to go through the Legislature with little opposition, but is not so confident of the Sunday opening bill. This measure may have a chance to get through the Legislature if it is amended so as to provide that the question of Sunday opening is submitted first to a vote of the people.

There was a big delegation of ministers, not only from New York but from up-State, who opposed the Sunday opening bill today before the Senate committee. The clergymen before the hearing was over agreed that if the bill is to pass it should at least contain a referendum.

Nearly 250 representatives of the New York city saloon interests came up to urge favorable action on the Sunday saloon opening question. C. J. Reilly, president of the State Liquor Dealers Association, declared the bill really provided for Sunday closing of saloons in New York city, as they were now open all day, and that if this bill became a law the Liquor Dealers Association would guarantee that the saloons would be closed on Sunday until 1 P. M.

Robert S. Binkerd, secretary of the City Club and the Citizens Committee, which favored the legislation reported by the Wagner committee, declared that the thinking people of New York city now favored a law on this question of sufficient reasonableness to insure a substantial sentiment behind it so as to make its enforcement possible. He thought the enactment of a Sunday opening law would do away with one-third of the avenues for police graft.

William E. Ellison took charge of the opposition to the bill. The ministers threatened that if the saloon keepers did not abandon the idea of opening saloons on Sunday they would work up sentiment to force through the Legislature a local option law for residential districts.

Albert Becker, representing the Civil Service Reform Association, said the provision of the welfare commission bill permitting the board to appoint its investigators without respect to the civil service laws practically repealed the laws.

Joseph Hammett of the Citizens Union opposed the welfare commission bill on the ground that it left the excuse law to be administered by the police and that this part of their work was what led to the greater part of the graft.

The Levy bill providing for a special election on June 3, at which the people will vote on the question of having a convention to revise the State Constitution, passed the Assembly by a party vote of 93 to 24.

The Senate passed the Elmer bill providing for the closing of delicatessen shops in New York city on Sundays between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. and after 7:30 P. M. and permitting them to be open at other times. The bill goes to the Governor for approval.

Senator Wagner introduced a bill today regulating the use of the waters of Niagara River for hydraulic power, which was prepared after consultation between Gov. Sulzer and Attorney-General Carmody by the State Conservation Commission.

The bill practically repeals all outstanding grants for diversions for power purposes and limits diversions to the Niagara Falls Power Company and the Hydraulic Power Company. Future diversions by these two companies is restricted to 8,600 and 6,500 cubic feet a second respectively.

### All Court House Plans Exhibited.

New Yorkers will have a chance next week to see what sorts of court houses they might have had for all the plans submitted for the competition will be exhibited at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh street, on April 24, 25 and 26. The competitors submitted 214 drawings.

## H. D. DUMONT HANGS HIMSELF

Student of Economics and Once a Government Agent in Cuba.

Henry D. Dumont, 70 years old, treasurer of the Business House International, Inc., of 261 Broadway, committed suicide yesterday morning in his bedroom on the second floor of his boarding house at 1235 Pacific street, Brooklyn, by hanging himself from the transom in the above.

Dr. Matson of 1249 Pacific street, who was summoned, said that Mr. Dumont had been dead for several hours. On the table in the room were found two sealed letters, one addressed to a son, Charles E. Dumont, of 11 North Goodman street, Rochester, N. Y., and the other to a daughter, Mrs. H. Van Chief of 2063 East Ninety-third street, Cleveland, Ohio. A telephone was sent to the son, notifying him of his father's death.

Mr. Dumont had been very despondent over the death of some old friends and he particularly lamented that of Thomas E. Pearsall, a lawyer, with whom he had been closely acquainted for more than thirty years. His business associates also noticed his despondency at the office on Tuesday. "I certainly do miss my old friend Tom," he said. "It seems like all my old friends are going. I am getting mighty lonesome."

Mr. Dumont was a student of business and economic conditions and President Roosevelt sent him to Cuba to make a report on the possibility of increasing commerce between the island and the United States.

Before the death of Mrs. Dumont, eighteen years ago, the family lived in the Park Slope and in the St. Mark's sections and were well known in social circles. Mr. Dumont was a member of the Merchants Association of Manhattan.

## FAMED ATLANTIC CITY HOTELS UNDER HAMMER

Reform Wave Hits the Lochiel, and Rent on Young's Is Raised.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 16. The wave of reform in this city is rapidly closing hotels and beach front cafes which have been famous for the last fifty years. The latest to close its doors is Dutchy Mulholland's hotel, The Lochiel, where the diamond back terrapin prepared by Dutchy became famous from coast to coast.

The Lochiel goes under the hammer April 22. The red flag has also been placed on Young's Hotel, theatrical headquarters of the seashore. No longer will the politicians gather at Katie Busch's, as this place is also closed and Katie and her husband, George Proffat, former city electrician, are going to Baltimore.

In the back town there is also an absence of activity. Places that openly ran twenty crap games now have bolted shutters and doors. Ben Allen, at whose place Jack Johnson trained before he won the championship, is already facing court, and although many of the witnesses against him have fled he is in fear of a prison sentence. Diamond Joe Ford was the kingpin among the back town gamblers, and he has been sentenced to one year in prison and a fine of \$1,000.

The closing of Young's Hotel is because of the raising of the rent by the owners to \$15,000 a year.

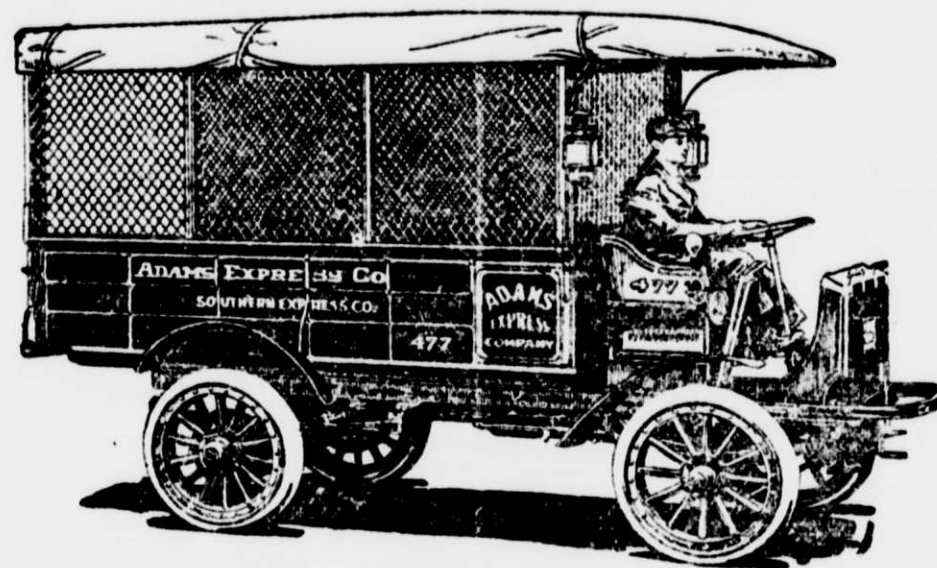
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